

PRESIDENT WORSHIPS IN MODEST LITTLE CHURCH.



Interior of President Roosevelt's church. The fan with cross marks the pew which will be occupied by the President and family.

TO-DAY'S NEWS IN BRIEF.

WASHINGTON.
Imports of tropical and sub-tropical products to these United States continue to increase.
President Roosevelt walks to church service, accompanied only by his private secretary. He lectures an amateur photographer who attempted to take a snap shot of him as he left the church.
Congress will make special provision for the payment of physicians and surgeons who attended the late President McKinley.

LOCAL AND SUBURBAN.

In a statement about the troubles of the Good Government League Republican Club, Clarence J. Filley hints at rude surprises in store for the officers of that organization.
Many famous Catholic churches will attend the Eucharistic Congress in October.
Two playmates of Elmer Becker, the 7-year-old son of Louis Becker, saw the boy fall into a sewer excavation and meet death.
The three days' devotional exercises at Fourth Baptist Church have closed.
Doctor Abram Litt, professor of chemistry at Washington University and the St. Louis Medical College, dies.
Mrs. Rosa Yoder has been missing since August 4.
Relatives of David Foulk, who has been missing for two years, say that the body found at Jefferson Barracks tallies with his description.
A large crowd was present on the last day of the County Fair.
Page avenue property owners object to the use of discarded street cars for a shoe-maker's shop and dwelling.
Council General Blair of the World's Fair Company will begin condemnation proceedings against thirty defendants in the St. Louis Circuit Court to-day.

GENERAL DOMESTIC.

The ascendancy of Roosevelt seems to favor the Calumet faction in Illinois politics.
The appointment of the Senator's son-in-law is pointed to as an evidence of the new President's sentiments in regard to the Illinois political struggle.
Broom corn prices are booming. Farmers, however, are holding out for top figures.
Captain J. D. Murtigh, a well-known Confederate, was buried yesterday at Memphis in Confederate uniform.
Prominent statesmen and foreign diplomats attended the national memorial exercises held yesterday in Washington.
St. Louis ministers assist in the organization of an anti-saloon league at Louisiana, Mo.
Henry C. Miles, historian is dead at his home in Toledo.
In the Shelby inquiry proceedings special attention will be given to official records bearing on the question of coal supply and facilities for coal.

Senator Madison will be the principal speaker at the Marion County, Illinois, old settlers' reunion, at Salem, Ill.
Sgt. has been filed in an effort to break the will of the late Squire S. Roberts, a rich Missouri farmer. Children of the dead man charge in their petition to the court that their mother exerted undue influence over their father.
A formal feast of German Lutheran Church held at Nashville, Ill., St. Louis ministers took prominent parts in the ceremonies.
A chemical and bacteriological examination of the bullets left in Colgoz's wounds shows that they were not poisoned. The test made by experts is conclusive, and this point will not be introduced in the prosecution of the assassin.
The Colgoz case will be taken up by court at 10 o'clock this morning. If Doctor MacDonald is of the opinion that the prisoner is sane there will be no delay. If, however, he is of the opinion that the prisoner is insane, the case will be postponed.

FOREIGN.

Lord Kitchener reports a serious encounter between him and his troops and the Boers. A British Lieutenant Colonel and his Adjutant were killed.
Aldin remains close indoors, although permitted to go about accompanied by an officer, because he fears assassination at the hands of his enemies among the Filipinos.
The St. Joseph, Mo., fair opens to-day with an excellent racing programme.
St. Louis tried out Pitcher Yerkes of Marjorie in the last game against Brooklyn and won by the score of 2 to 1.
The Nashville, Ill., High School football team has been organized.

SPORTING.

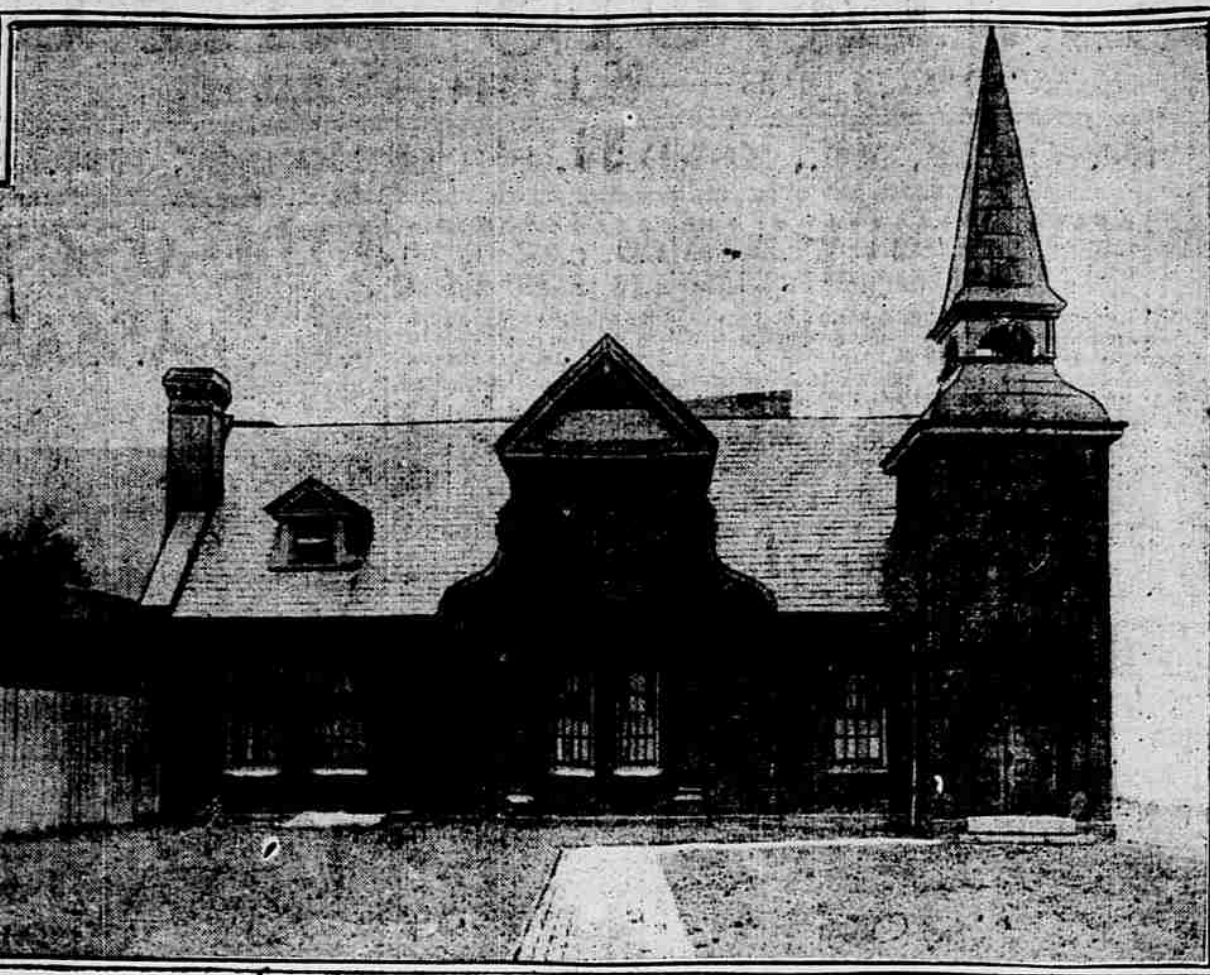
Marine Intelligence.
Liverpool, Sept. 21.—Arrived: Steamer Umbria, New York, via Queenstown; 220, Serapian, Montreal.
Queenstown, Sept. 21.—Arrived: Ivernia, Boston for Liverpool (and proceeded).
Guthaven, Sept. 21.—Arrived: Peking, Portland, Ore., and Seattle, via St. Vincent, Cape Verde.
Moyile, Sept. 21.—Arrived: Parisian, Montreal for Liverpool; State of Nebraska, New York for Genoa.
Liverpool, Sept. 21.—Sailed: Greelan, St. Johns, Newfoundland, and Halifax, Nova Scotia, and passed Rathlin; Ottoman, Portland, Me.; Philadelphia, Boston, a Queenstown, Sept. 21.—Sailed: Cimpenta, (from Liverpool), New York.
Gibraltar, Sept. 21.—Sailed: Trave, Genoa and Naples, New York.
New York, Sept. 21.—Arrived: Steamer Olympic, Liverpool and Queenstown.

GEN. FUNSTON OPERATED UPON.

Suffering From Appendicitis in a Manila Hospital.
Manila, Sept. 22.—General Fred Funston, who has been in a hospital suffering from appendicitis for about a week, has undergone a successful operation.

General Anarchist Conference.

Buenos Aires, Sept. 22.—The Memorial Diplomatic committee reports that the anarchist conference will soon meet in Buenos Aires.



GRACE REFORMED CHURCH.
Fifteenth and Ohio streets, Washington, D. C., where the President and his family will worship.

On Sunday He Walked to Attend Service, Accompanied Only by His Secretary—Occupies Same Pew He Has for Several Years—Lectures an Amateur Photographer Who Attempts to Take a Snap Shot of Him as He Leaves.

AT CONCLUSION OF SERVICE HE WAITS TO GREET THE PASTOR.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Sept. 22.—President Roosevelt is a devout churchman and regularly attends the services of the Reformed Church. At home he attends what he styled the Dutch Reformed, but there being none of that particular denomination in Washington he has always attended, when at the capital, the Grace (German) Reformed Church on Fifteenth street near O. The tenets of the two and the forms of service are practically identical.

"The President's Church," as this will be styled, for the next three years, is probably the smallest, plainest and least pretentious of all the religious edifices in Washington. It has a seating capacity of less than 150, and this is more than sufficient for all who attend. The building is in bad repair, showing signs of recent leaks and the floor is carpeted with plain, faded grass cloth. The pews are straight-backed, rather uncomfortable affairs and the organ, which probably cost less than \$100 of the style seen in the homes of frugal mechanics and farmers in New England. The choir is composed of six singers, but they are strengthened by congregational singing.

President Roosevelt, walked to church, accompanied by his private secretary, Mr. Loeb. Anticipating a crowd of curious, several policemen had been stationed near the entrance, but there was no call for their services. The President saluted the officers and walked quickly to the pew he has occupied since he first came to Washington as Civil Service Commissioner, and later as Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Vice

President. It is in the center aisle, well to the front and within ten feet of the pastor, the Reverend J. M. Schick.

The President joined in the service without referring to the ritual. His voice was strong and clear and his manner of deep devotion.

"Almighty God, King of Kings and Lord of Lords, from whom proceedeth all power and dominion in heaven and earth, most heartily we beseech thee to look with favor upon thy servants, the President of the United States and all others in authority. Imbue them with the spirit of wisdom, goodness and truth, and so rule their hearts and bless their endeavors that law and order, justice and peace may everywhere prevail. Preserve us from public calamities; from pestilence and famine; from war, privy conspiracy and rebellion; but especially from national sins and corruption. Make us strong and great in the fear of God and in the love of righteousness; so that, being blessed of thee, we may become a blessing to all nations, to the praise of the glory of thy grace, through Jesus Christ, Amen."

When the contributions were taken the President deposited a crisp bank note on the plate.

Introduced His Secretary.
The pastor took for his text, the seventh verse of the third chapter of St. Paul's letter to the Romans, and spoke apparently without special cognizance of the President's attendance. The entire service was simple and at its conclusion the President shook hands with Doctor Schick, introducing his secretary, Mr. Loeb, also. He then, after bowing pleasantly to a few acquaintances, left the little place of worship to walk to the Cowles home, a few blocks distant.

CZOLGOSZ'S BULLETS

NOT POISONED.

Continued From Page One.

ent any possible demonstration against the assassin.

These precautions are to be taken owing to the fact that as Colgoz was being taken back to the jail upon the occasion of his arraignment the crowds in the corridors surrounding the prisoner and hissed him.

PREJUDICE NO BAR TO POSSIBLE JURORS.

The question as to the securing of a jury and the possible difficulty of getting talesmen satisfactory to the defense appears to be disposed of by Mr. Ladd. He assured the reporter that talesmen with prejudices against anarchists would not be permitted to challenge because of that prejudice. Nor will it prove a bar to a possible juror that he has formed an opinion of the guilt of the assassin, providing he is willing to admit that the opinion might be changed with evidence.

It appears then as a result of these interviews that the defense will occupy only a very short time. No witnesses will be called relative to the assassination, and it will not take long to bring out the simple question of the mental condition of the man.

Nothing developed to-day to indicate that the trial of Colgoz will be delayed by technicalities or lengthy examination of witnesses, and it grows more positive with every hour that President McKinley's slayer will remain a hot upon mankind only so long as it is absolutely necessary to meet the requirements of the law.

It remains with Doctor Carlos F. MacDonald of New York and Doctor Arthur W. Ford, Medical Superintendent of the Buffalo State Hospital, to determine whether a defense will be made for Colgoz. If at the conclusion of their examination of the prisoner yesterday they were unwilling to pronounce him of unsound mind, then the attorneys of the reluctant assassin will rest their case without the formality of calling a witness and interposing little or no objection to talesmen and making short cross-examinations. Unless experts can be found to pronounce Colgoz insane, his fate to the electric chair will not be obstructed by legal technicalities or delays.

POSTPONEMENT OF TRIAL EXTREMELY UNLIKELY.

There will be no move for a postponement of the trial unless something unforeseen happens, which is extremely unlikely. The only feature of yesterday which might tend to a delay in the trial was the illness of Judge Tilton, but he is considerably improved yesterday and called in a physician to minister to his complaint. He was assured by the doctor that he would be able to appear in court to-morrow, and does not consider it likely that illness will prevent his appearing for the trial. It is not even positive that the trial would be postponed in the event of his being unable to appear in court, that, of course, depending upon the result of the examinations of the experts in mental diseases.

The counsel for Colgoz did not see their client to-day. Judge Lewis spent the entire day at his country home at Lewistown, where Judge Tilton's illness kept him confined to the house. Carleton E. Ladd, the associate counsel, did not see the prisoner, as it is not considered of any use to talk with him, as he will not speak with his attorneys even. Judge Tilton did not expect to receive the reports of Doctor MacDonald and Ford to-night, being time enough to consult

them to-morrow morning before the case is moved.

Judge Tilton, when seen at his home by a public representative, in response to a question as to the line of defense, said:

"You can easily see for yourself that the mental condition of Colgoz offers the only opportunity for defense. There is no question as to the fact of the assassination. The people will establish that and we shall not attempt to dispute it, as it would be sheer folly to attempt to do so. The mental condition of the assassin will absolutely offer the only defense."

He said the event of the experts being unable to arrive at the conclusion that Colgoz is insane, what then?

"Nothing. If the man is of sound mind we have no defense and there will be none."

"Can you anticipate the result of Doctor MacDonald's examination?"

"No. He has not concluded his examination when I last saw him, and I do not know what he will find to-day. I shall not see him to-night. I can see no reason for a postponement of the trial, and do not think there will be any delay."

"The defense will not consume any length of time, but, of course, somewhat in the dark as I now am, I cannot foretell how long it may be."

Attorney Ladd was seen at his home by a public representative and stated that he knew of nothing which would impede the attorney for the defense, as to further time to prepare the case. Something might turn up, but he did not consider it probable. Mr. Ladd repeated that the only defense will be related to the mental condition of Colgoz.

"If any defense enters into the case it will be that of insanity," said Mr. Ladd. "Whether he felt a doubt as to whether there would be any defense whatever he left undetermined, outside of the possible doubt implied in his statement."

Mr. Ladd stated that Colgoz would not talk with the counsel, and there is no doubt but that the assassin refused to discuss the case when approached by his attorneys on Saturday.

SAMPSON WILL TESTIFY.

Admiral Making Preparations to Go to Washington.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Washington, Sept. 22.—Rear Admiral William T. Sampson will appear before the Court of Inquiry which is investigating the conduct of Rear Admiral Schley during the war with Spain.

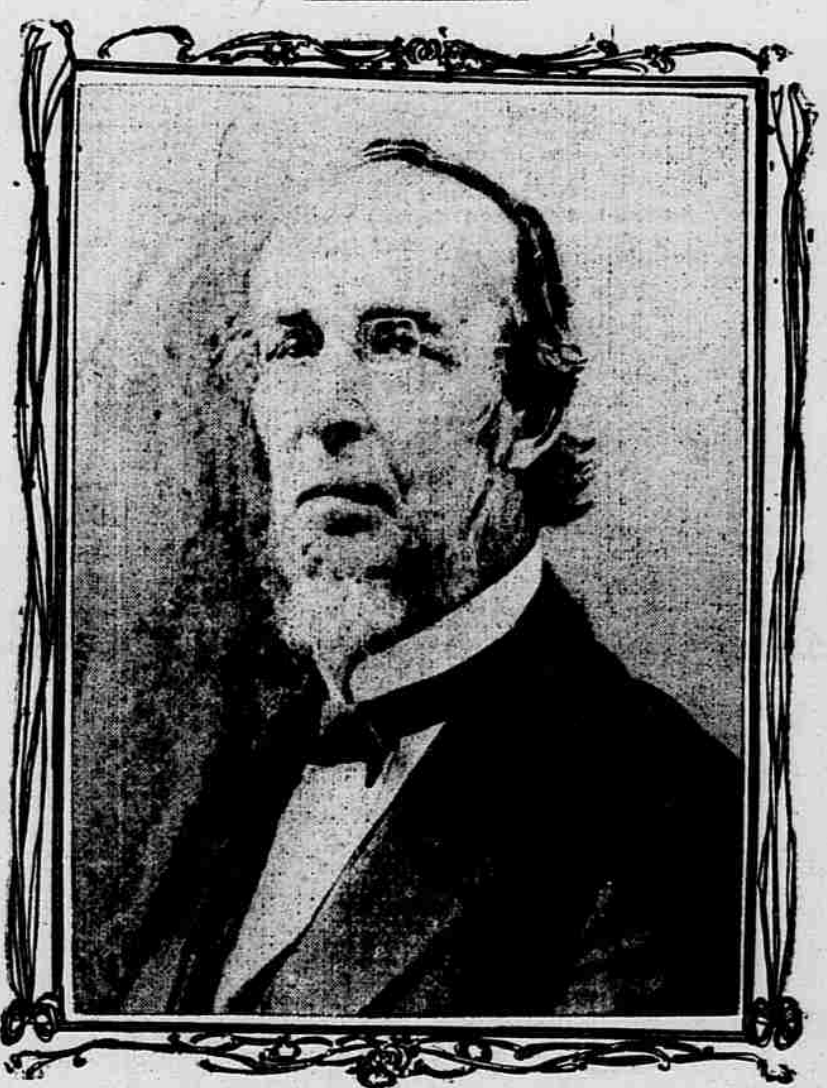
This is the interpretation made by officials of the Navy Department upon his request formally granted by Secretary Long for furlough from the Boston Navy Yard upon October 1.

Rear Admiral Sampson was to have been relieved on November 1, but he has written to the department explaining that his health is not good and he desires earlier discharge. He will come immediately to Washington. It is understood that the Admiral has made arrangements to occupy his old home on New Hampshire avenue near R street. The Admiral is prepared to go on the witness stand and to make the court deem his presence necessary.

Rear Admiral Johnstone will succeed Rear Admiral Sampson in command of the Boston Navy Yard.

DOCTOR ABRAM LITTON, AN EMINENT SCIENTIST, DEAD.

He Had Filled the Chair of Chemistry at Washington University and St. Louis Medical College and His Pupils Were Many—Lived in One House for Fifty-Eight Years.



—Photograph by Strauss.

DOCTOR ABRAM LITTON.
Aged 87, pioneer chemist and educator of St. Louis, who died yesterday morning.

Doctor Abram Litton, eminent scientist and pioneer chemist in St. Louis, who for fifty years filled the chair of chemistry, both at Washington University and the St. Louis Medical College, died yesterday morning at his home, No. 220 Eugenia street, from senility.

His death is deplored by the medical profession of this city, as many local physicians received from him their education in chemistry. It is claimed by his friends that during his long term as an educator he taught a greater number of students than any contemporary. In the medical college he instructed physicians and dentists in a necessary knowledge of chemistry. In Washington University he performed like service for students in every department, including that of chemistry proper. Doctor Jacob Friedman, No. 284 Clark avenue, who was a pupil of Doctor Litton, and who has remained his home continuously, in 1849 he served one year as Superintendent of Public Schools in this city and helped materially in shaping the present public school system. He had three children, two sons, Doctor Charles Litton and Joseph Litton, who was a lawyer, are dead. A daughter, Miss Alice Litton, survives him. His wife has been dead many years.

The funeral will take place Tuesday from the residence, The Reverend Cornelius E. Patton of the First Congregational Church, will preside. A meeting of the medical profession will be held to-night in the Board of Education building to arrange plans to express the regard in which Doctor Litton was held by the profession.

Doctor Litton was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1814. In 1817 his father, Joseph W. Litton, emigrated to the United States with his family, and finally settled in Nashville, Tenn. At an early age Abram Litton entered the Nashville University, and he graduated creditably from that institution in 1831 in the age of 17.

He took a one-year post-graduate course and then accepted a position as teacher in a small school at Paris, Tenn. While there he commenced the study of medicine. After two years in Paris he was offered the professorship of mathematics and natural philosophy at Nashville University. In 1838 he went abroad to perfect himself in the science of chemistry, in which he had become interested. He returned to the United States in 1842. He was unable to secure a position in Nashville, and accepted the professorship of chemistry in Washington University at St. Louis. From that time to the present he made his home in this city, and when the St. Louis Medical College was established he was appointed to the faculty. He continued active work until 1882, subsequent to which date the medical college became a department of Washington University.

He was married in 1843, and the same year he erected his residence on Eugenia street, which has remained his home continuously. In 1849 he served one year as Superintendent of Public Schools in this city and helped materially in shaping the present public school system. He had three children, two sons, Doctor Charles Litton and Joseph Litton, who was a lawyer, are dead. A daughter, Miss Alice Litton, survives him. His wife has been dead many years.

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Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Good building material—
Stone and mortar. Day by day the building grows, becoming higher, broader, more solid.

The best building material—
Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Day by day it makes thin and pale children take on renewed strength, until soon they become stout and robust. All puny and languid children need this great builder of pure and rich blood.

Feel perfectly free to consult your family physician on all these subjects. He knows the formula for our Sarsaparilla.

"All through the raising of my family I found that Ayer's Sarsaparilla was the best medicine we could keep in the house. I am now past 74 years of age, and I know from experience that Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best family medicine in the world."—T. S. ARMSTRONG, Kokomo, Ind.

51.02. All druggists.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

HARLEM TROPHY CAUSES DISPUTE.

Central Rowing Crew Refuses to Compete in Defense of the Cup.

Owing to the refusal of the Central Rowing Club to permit its crew to row yesterday in the Harlem Cup race and on account of the action of Referee Nick Wallace in declaring the contest postponed, when a majority of the crews entered were willing to compete, there was no race yesterday afternoon and three local crews assert that they will not again challenge for the trophy.

Six crews were entered for the race, representing the St. Louis, the Mount City, the North End, Century, Central and Western Rowing clubs, the last named being challenger for the trophy now held by the Central. All crews were on hand to start and all, except the Century and the Central, expressed their willingness to compete.

The Central, however, objected to the rough water and the high wind, which was blowing upstream and upon their objection Referee Wallace declared the contest postponed for two weeks. The St. Louis, North End and Western clubs were willing to accept the postponement on the ground that the referee had no right to take such action, and upon the further refusal of the Central to compete they declared that they would not challenge for the cup in future.

Captain Frank Dummerth of the Westerns stated that by the conditions of the cup contest the Central had no choice in the matter of rowing and that they should have forfeited the cup by their refusal.

"The conditions under which the cup was accepted from Julius Meyer," he said, "provided that the holders of the trophy could be challenged once a year, and that a date for the contest must be set within sixty days. No power is given to the holders or the referee to postpone the contest when a majority of the crews are willing to row. I thought at first of sending the crew over the course and claiming the cup by default; this would preclude unpleasantness, however, so I let the matter go and will refuse to row for the cup in the future. The St. Louis and North End crews are with me in this matter."

Robert A. Meynheimer, representative of the Westerns, stated that the course laid out in the afternoon was no rougher than that of 1890, when the Central won the cup. The course lay from the North End boat-house, above the Merchants' bridge, to the Central boat-house, a mile and a half downstream.

Referee Nick Wallace of the Central gave as his reason for declaring the contest postponed, that the weather was unsuitable and that the Central had the right to postpone the race. Referee Wallace held the trophy. He set the date for two weeks hence, because the Century have a regatta next Sunday.

Of the six crews entered yesterday, the Westerns were captured by Frank Dummerth, the St. Louis crew by Pete Blattner, the Century by Arthur Everson, the Mount City by Mike Beck, and the North End by Captain Smith. Captain Tebeau of the Central informed the position of his crew in regard to the roughness of the water.

The Harlem Cup was donated in 1886 and was won by the Westerns in that year. The Mount City crew challenged the next year and won in 8 minutes and 4 seconds, and were in turn defeated by the Central in 12 minutes and 6 seconds. The cup becomes the property of any crew winning it three times.

JORGES REDUCTION OF TARIFF.

Representative Babcock Talks of Conditions Abroad.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Washington, Sept. 22.—Representative Babcock of Wisconsin, who has just returned from Europe, said:

"One of the points which impressed me of the desirability of revising the steel schedule was information I obtained in Scotland of the placing of an order for 20,000 tons of American steel. When you stop to think that 20,000 tons of steel means more than 1,000 carloads, it will not do to say that such an order placed abroad by our manufacturers is only their surplus product. I do not know that the price was lower than such steel is sold for in such quantities here, but certainly it was low enough to place the order. I believe it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of intelligent men that conditions have arisen which warrant material changes in the metal schedule, and these changes have developed since the passage of the Dingley tariff law."

"Four months of observation in Europe impressed me that the United States has taken an entirely different position in the estimation of Europe in the past six years. That is shown not only by the attitude toward trade competition, but also by the fact that in all the financial centers of Europe, United States bonds are quoted higher than those of European countries. European States' bonds ranged from 40 percent to par, and even British bonds on their colonies are quoted lower than the 2 percent bonds of the United States. These facts are impressive, and taken in connection with changed conditions at home, it seems to me to be wisdom for a Republican Congress to meet these new conditions and not wait to be driven to it by hostile criticism from the opposition."

It will be noted that Mr. Babcock speaks much less confidently in Washington than he did in Europe of his ability to secure a reduction of the steel-product tariff this winter. It is probable that a few days' stay at the capital and conferences with the real leaders of the House will remove from Mr. Babcock's mind any lingering hope that he has that his party will this winter make any important reductions in the tariff on any imported manufactures and especially those of such a power in Republican politics as the United States Steel Corporation.

MISSING WOMAN FOUND IN ASYLUM.

James Madison's Search for Mrs. Rose Yoder Resulted Successfully Last Night.

Mrs. Rose Yoder of No. 3119 La Salle street has been an inmate of the City Inmate Asylum for six weeks, during which time her daughter, Mrs. James Madison, who lives at the La Salle street address, believed she was visiting her son, John Yoder, at Madison, Ill.

James Madison visited John Yoder's home last Thursday, expecting to escort his mother-in-law to her home. He found that John Yoder had moved to Chicago a week



MRS. ROSA YODER.
Who disappeared August 4 and was found in the Inmate Asylum.

before and that Mrs. Yoder had started home on August 4. She crossed the river on a ferry-boat and was last seen at Broadway and North Market street.

Madison was informed that the missing woman, but not until last night did he discover that she was at the Inmate Asylum. He will endeavor to secure her release from the institution this morning and save his wife, who had not been informed of her mother's disappearance, the pain knowing that her mother was confined in a home for the insane.

Madison was informed at the Sixth District Police Station last night that a Mrs. Rose Yoder had been seen wandering at Broadway and Angelotti street early on the morning of August 6. She was sent to the City Hospital, where it seemed that she had forgotten everything about herself except her name. She was sent to the Inmate Asylum August 12.

Headache.

Sick headache, nervous headache, tired headache, neuralgic headache, catarrhal headache, headache from excitement, in fact, headaches of all kinds are quickly and surely cured with

DR. MILES' Pain Pills.

Also all pains such as backache, neuralgia, sciatica, rheumatic pains, monthly pains, etc.

"Dr. Miles' Pain Pills are worth their weight in gold," says Mr. W. D. Kresner, of Arkansas City, Kan. "They cured my wife of chronic headache when nothing else would."

"Dr. Miles' Pain Pills drive away pain as if by magic. I am never without a supply, and think everyone should keep them handy. One or two pills taken on approach of headache will prevent it every time."

Mrs. JUDITH JOHNSON, Chicago, Ill.

Through their use thousands of people have been enabled to attend social and religious functions, travel, enjoy amusements, etc., with comfort. As a preventive, when taken on the approach of a recurring attack, they are excellent.

Sold by all Druggists, 25 Cents, 50 Cents, Dr. Miles Medicine Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Eyes Examined Free.

Spectacles and Eyeglasses accurately adjusted after careful testing by